UNIT 6 Law & Crime

Reading 1 Bans on Smoking

Bans on Smoking

Tobacco use, including smoking, is the number-one cause of preventable deaths. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), tobacco-related illnesses kill about eight ① million people every year. Cigarette smoke also harms non-smokers. Smoking costs billions of dollars in medical expenses, and most of this money ② comes from insurance companies and government healthcare programs. Over the last decade, governments across the globe have tried to reduce the damage by prohibiting people ③ from lighting up in public places.

In March 2004, Ireland became the first country to pass a nationwide ban on smoking in workplaces. That included the pubs ④ which people gather to drink alcohol. Anyone caught violating the ban can be fined up to 3,000 euros (US $3,300). Some smokers and business owners had objections, but more than eighty percent of Irish people supported the law. And it ⑤ has been strictly enforced from the beginning.

1. Which of the following is grammatically incorrect?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. What is most likely the title of the passage?

① The Reason Why People Smoke
② The Difficulty of Regulating Tobacco
③ Ireland's Bold Challenge
④ The Harmful Effect of Smoking and the Beginning of Regulation
⑤ Health or Money: Which Is More Important?

3. What is the closest meaning of the underlined part?

more than eighty percent of Irish people supported the law

① many Irish people like to smoke everywhere.
② many Irish people want to quit smoking.
③ many Irish people want to smoke to be healthier.
④ many Irish people want smokers to stop smoking indoors.
⑤ many Irish people depend on laws to solve their problems.

4. What is NOT true, according to the passage?

① Tobacco causes the most avoidable deaths.
② Smoking is a victim-free behavior that does not harm those who don't smoke.
③ Smoking can have a negative impact on the governmental finance.
④ Many countries have tried to stop people from smoking in public places.
⑤ Not everyone was in favor of the government's effort to restrict smoking in public places.

Just one day after the law was passed, a politician was caught ⓐ lighting up in a bar near the Irish Parliament. He was ⓑ immediately fired from the Cabinet! If the goal of the ban was to save lives by getting smokers to quit, it has been fairly successful. ① Irish authorities say ⓒ that since 2004, the smoking rate has dropped from about twenty-five percent of adults to fifteen percent, and smoking-related deaths have declined. ② The anti-smoking law in Irel and has been highly influential, motivating dozens of other countries to do the same.

③ Yet by 2010, the smoking rate among adults had increased from twenty-eight to thirty percent. ④ Some observers said this was due to the "rebellious spirit" of the nation's people. ⑤ "The French are great at making laws, but no one follows ⓓ them," an anti-smoking activist told the Christian Science Monitor in 2014. Since then, France has adopted other anti-smoking measures, ⓔ included higher prices on tobacco and changes to cigarette packaging. These efforts seem _____, as the country's smoking rate has finally begun to drop.

5. Where is the best place to insert the sentence below?

However, not all smoking bans have been received enthusiastically or effectively enforced. In France, smoking in indoor public places was made illegal in 2006.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

6. Choose the words that best fit in the blank.

① to have failed
② to have needed more money
③ to have been meaningless in the end
④ to have made people more tired
⑤ to have been more successful than the ban

7. Which of the following ① ~ ⑤ is grammatically incorrect?

① ⓐ
② ⓑ
③ ⓒ
④ ⓓ
⑤ ⓔ

With over 300 million smokers, more than a third of the global total, China presents perhaps the biggest challenge for anti-smoking laws. The city of Shanghai officially outlawed smoking in restaurants during the 2010 World Cup. And the following year, the Chinese government attempted a nationwide ban on lighting up indoors in public. Both laws were largely unsuccessful. _____(A)_____, in 2015, the capital, Beijing, passed an even stricter new law against indoor public smoking, with a fine of 10,000 yuan (US $1,600) for businesses that did not comply. Despite these efforts, almost one-fourth of the country's people continue to smoke. The global trend toward laws restricting smoking has produced mixed results. These bans might seem like a simple, straightforward way of fighting an unhealthy and expensive habit. _____(B)_____, not all countries react the same way to anti-smoking laws.

8. Choose the correct words for (A) and (B).

	(A)	(B)
①	To begin with	Above all
②	At the same time	Additionally
③	In other words	Furthermore
④	Therefore	However
⑤	In other words	In the same manner

Vaping

As smoking cigarettes becomes less common in many countries, vaping becomes more common. The word "vaping" comes from "vaporizer." Personal vaporizers (PVs), also called e-cigarettes, are electronic substitutes for cigarettes.

Generally, PVs are filled with an "e-liquid." The PV heats the liquid, and the user breathes in the resulting vapor as if it were cigarette smoke. There are many kinds of e-liquids. Some contain nicotine, the addictive drug in cigarettes. Others contain only propylene glycol (a type of liquid sugar) and flavoring.

The main advantage of vaping is that instead of releasing smoke into the air, it releases only water vapor. Thus, people need not fear the effects of secondhand smoke. There is also good reason to believe that e-liquids are safer for smokers than tobacco since they contain fewer toxic chemicals. Moreover, makers of e-cigarettes say that they are a great way to help people stop smoking. Some research supports this claim. One large study found that most vapers were smokers who were trying to quit and that PVs helped them more than other nicotine replacements did.

Not everyone agrees that vaping is a good idea. Critics want more restrictions on e-cigarettes. They point out that nicotine is still a harmful drug, whether it is in a cigarette or a PV. They also wonder about the long-term effects of breathing e-liquid vapor, and they criticize the sweet flavors of some e-liquids, which could appeal to kids. Since this is still a relatively new technology, research and debate on the safety of vaping will surely continue.

9. What is NOT true, according to the passage?

① In many nations, vaping becomes more usual than smoking cigarettes
② The vapor from heating the liquid in the PV is cigarette smoke.
③ There are harmful e-liquids, but also harmless e-liquids.
④ The major advantage of vaping is that there is less risk of secondhand smoke.
⑤ Not everyone thinks that vaping is good.

10. What is most likely the purpose of the passage?

① to promote vaping
② to explain the advantage of vaping
③ to celebrate the new way to smoke
④ to inform advantages and worries of vaping
⑤ to suggest the use of vaping

Reading 2 Victimless Crime

Victimless Crime

Every crime ① has a ⓐ criminal, but not every crime has a ⓑ victim. When criminals steal, the people ② whom they steal from are the victims. ③ Another crimes, called ⓒ victimless crimes, do not have victims. For example, when someone drives without wearing a seat belt, there is ④ no victim—but it may be ⓓ for the law. Normally, laws are made to ⓔ protect people, but if there are no victims of these acts, why are they ⑤ illegal?

Sometimes the issue is so _____. For example, many people support laws against selling alcohol to kids. They say that if we do not control alcohol sales, even young children could obtain alcohol. Even though there is no specific victim, these laws protect our society. People supporting such laws believe that if we didn't have laws against victimless crimes like using drugs, watching pornography, or gambling, our society would fail. They say that freedom requires responsibility and that democracy requires laws to protect society.

11. Which of the following ① ~ ⑤ is grammatically incorrect?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

12. Which of the following underlined words ⓐ ~ ⓔ is NOT suitable to the context?

① ⓐ

② ⓑ

③ ⓒ

④ ⓓ

⑤ ⓔ

13. Choose the words that best fit in the blank.

① easy
② complex
③ simple
④ personal
⑤ valuable

14. What is most likely the title of the paragraph?

① The Social Responsibility of Criminals
② Minimum Limitation: Virtue of the Law
③ Should We Punish Crimes without Victims?: A Difficult Problem
④ The Necessity of the Law
⑤ For or Against: A Ban on the Sale of Alcohol to Minors

To clarify this viewpoint, let's look at one example of a victimless crime: drug use. It might be correct to assume that if people use drugs in their homes, they are not hurting anyone. _____(A)_____, there are indirect victims. If addicts want drugs but lack the money to pay for them, they are liable to steal or violently rob people. Drugs are connected to many crimes in this way, so even though drug use itself is victimless, it leads to crimes that have victims. _____(B)_____ many people believe that drug use is morally wrong, even if the users hurt no one but themselves. Thus, people may support laws against drugs purely as a way of expressing the moral norms of the community.

Nevertheless, others say that every law against victimless crime is bad. They say that governments waste time and money by catching these "criminals," taking them to court, and then putting them in jail. One author estimates that eighty-six percent of the people in federal US prisons are there for victimless crimes. According to critics, no one should go to prison for doing something that did not harm any other person. They say we should not try to control citizens' private behavior.

15. Choose the correct words for (A) and (B).

	(A)	(B)
①	Rather	In the long run
②	However	Moreover,
③	In brief	So
④	In short	In short
⑤	That is to say	Likewise

16. What is NOT true, according to the passage?

① Drug use is an example of a victimless crime.
② There are no direct crime victims of drug use itself, but there are indirect victims.
③ Drug use does not harm others but is immoral.
④ Even those who oppose crimes without victims do not say that all laws banning those kinds of crimes are bad.
⑤ There are people who say that it is wrong to go to jail for something that does not harm others.

Let's look at seat-belt laws to improve our understanding of this point of view.

(A) Unlike drug use, this behavior does not harm other people, even indirectly, and it does not harm our society. So, they ask, what right do we have to make others wear seat belts?

(B) Drug use and seat belt use are very different matters, and critics say there is no legitimate reason to mandate wearing seat belts. If you refuse to wear a seat belt and you have a car accident, the only result is that you might be personally injured.

(C) As with all controversial topics, people will continue to debate victimless crimes. In time, our lawmakers might find better ways to address these issues, but in the meantime, it's up to the police and courts to exercise good judgment in each case.

17. What is the correct order of the paragraphs?

① (C)-(B)-(A)
② (C)-(A)-(B)
③ (B)-(A)-(C)
④ (B)-(C)-(A)
⑤ (A)-(C)-(B)

18. What tone does the writer have about "seat-belt laws"?

① admiring
② encouraging
③ optimistic
④ emotional
⑤ critical

An Unusual Criminal

People who drink too much alcohol and then drive their cars create a public danger. When police see drunk drivers, they pull them over. That's how it usually happens, but one drunk driver's case is surprisingly different.

Ian McCollin, a police chief, was driving his police car when he saw another car at an intersection. The other car was moving across the street very slowly, so McCollin paid attention to the car as he drove by. He noticed that the driver's face looked confused. At first, McCollin thought the driver was lost. ① McCollin pulled his car to the side of the road. ② He waited for the other car to approach him. ③ When the other car was next to his, the driver told McCollin something very odd. He said _____ because he was drunk.

④ Drunk drivers are usually a little violent when they are arrested. ⑤ They deny that they are drunk and refuse to obey the police officers. But this driver, Bryan S. Condo, did not act that way. "He was a gentleman, very polite and very cooperative," McCollin said. "I think he was looking for or needed help."

The police chief charged Condo with drunk driving and driving without a license.

19. Choose the words that best fit in the blank.

① he didn't want to be arrested
② it was not intentional of him to drive
③ he was innocent
④ he was not responsible for the accident
⑤ he wanted to be arrested

20. Where is the best place to insert the sentence below?

<u>McCollin was startled. "I was just a little nervous about it," he said. "It just wasn't natural."</u>

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Answer Key

1. ④

2. ④

3. ④

4. ②

5. ③

6. ⑤

7. ⑤

8. ④

9. ②

10. ④

11. ③

12. ④

13. ②

14. ③

15. ②

16. ④

17. ③

18. ⑤

19. ⑤

20. ④